

**FINAL MEETING MINUTES
RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD
NAVAL WEAPONS STATION SEAL BEACH, DETACHMENT CONCORD,
CONCORD, CALIFORNIA
AUGUST 9, 2004**

These minutes reflect general issues raised, agreements reached, and action items identified at the Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) meeting for the Naval Weapons Station (NWS) Seal Beach, Detachment (SBD) Concord, California. The meeting was held from 6:30 p.m. to 8:30 p.m. on August 9, 2004, at the Willow Pass Community Center in Concord, California. Agreements and action items are described by topic under Sections I through V and are summarized in Section VI. A list of participants and their affiliations is included as Attachment A, and the meeting agenda is included as Attachment B.

I. WELCOME, INTRODUCTIONS, PUBLIC COMMENT AND AGENDA APPROVAL

Welcome and Introductions

The RAB Community Co-chair, Mary Lou Williams (Concord resident), called the RAB meeting to order and initiated a round of introductions for attendees. Frank Gray (California Department of Fish and Game [DFG]) introduced himself and announced that he is replacing Jim Hardwick, who recently retired from DFG.

Steve Tyahla (Navy) said that he was filling in as the RAB Navy co-chair as Margaret Wallerstein (RAB Navy Co-chair) is on leave. Ms. Wallerstein will return for the September meeting. Mr. Tyahla reviewed the meeting agenda and asked for any comments or additions. The RAB approved the August 2004 agenda.

Public Comments

Ms. Williams opened the floor to public comments. No public comments were offered. Igor Skaredoff (Martinez resident) asked for clarification on the types of comments that are appropriate for the public comment agenda topic. Specifically, he asked whether it was appropriate for RAB members to raise comments on documents for review. Mr. Tyahla said that the Navy prefers written comments on documents; however, he had no objection to RAB members using the public comment portion of the meeting to make an additional comment, or ask clarifying questions. Michelle Trotter (Department of Toxic Substances Control [DTSC] public participation specialist) mentioned that it is common, in her experience, for the RAB members to ask questions, provide committee reports, or offer comments about any matter related to the Installation Restoration (IR) Program during the public comment portion of the meeting.

September 2004 RAB Agenda Approval

Ms. Williams reviewed the proposed September 2004 RAB meeting agenda. Mr. Skaredoff moved to approve the September 2004 agenda, and Ed McGee (Martinez resident) seconded the motion. The September 2004 agenda was approved. The next RAB meeting will take place on September 13, 2004. It will be held on the second Monday of the month rather than the first because of the Labor Day holiday on September 6th. The venue for the meeting is still to be determined. Carolyn Hunter (Tetra Tech EMI [TtEMI]) is working with Mario Menesini (Walnut Creek resident) to explore the possibility of holding the meeting at the Sanitation District meeting space. If that is not possible, the meeting will be held at the Willow Pass Community Center in Concord, California. The Navy will distribute a notice of the final

meeting venue in advance of the September meeting.

Action Item

1. The Navy will distribute a notice of the final venue for the September RAB meeting in advance of the meeting.

II. JULY RAB MEETING MINUTES APPROVAL AND UNRESOLVED BUSINESS

Ms. Williams asked for comments on the RAB meeting minutes for July 12, 2004. There were no comments, so Gregory Glaser (Concord resident) moved to approve the meeting minutes, and Mr. Skaredoff seconded the motion. The meeting minutes were approved.

Mr. Tyahla announced that photographs he had taken during the June 26, 2004, RAB tour have been saved on compact disc (CD) and can be distributed to RAB members who want a copy. A sign-up sheet was circulated and later collected by the Navy for this purpose.

Action Items

2. The Navy will distribute the final RAB minutes for the meeting held July 12, 2004.
3. The Navy will distribute CDs that contain photographs from the June 26, 2004, RAB tour to all RAB members and others who signed up to receive a copy.

III. COMMITTEE REPORTS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS

RAB Co-Chair Update

Ms. Williams reported that she and Ms. Wallerstein attended the National RAB Workshop from July 23 through July 25, 2004, in Salt Lake City, Utah. All of the presentations at the RAB workshop were prepared in PowerPoint and were included on a CD. Ms. Williams distributed copies of the CD to each RAB member during the break. RAB community Co-Chairs were provided the opportunity at the RAB workshop to anonymously answer some questions about the greatest successes and challenges their RAB has faced, and to ask questions or offer ideas. The responses were collected in a handout titled "RAB In A Nutshell Postings," which Ms. Williams provided. The handout is included as Attachment C. In addition, Ms. Williams said that she met several RAB Community Co-Chairs from all over the country. RAB members attended from as far away as Alaska and Puerto Rico. Ms. Williams noted that some Community Co-Chairs were unaware of the workings of a RAB and had little technical training. Ms. Williams said she felt that the Concord RAB had received excellent training and information at their meetings when compared with other RABs.

Ms. Williams noted that the presentation scheduled for the September 13, 2004, RAB meeting is on the Site 1 Landfill Cap Design. She asked the RAB members whether they would like to form a focus group to discuss the design of the landfill cap in detail before the next RAB meeting. Mr. Tyahla volunteered his time to participate in such a workgroup should that be the wish of the RAB, and possibly the time of the lead engineer that prepared the document (depending on availability), to attend the focus group and help the RAB understand the design. Mr. Skaredoff asked whether it was appropriate to schedule a focus group meeting, as it may be perceived as excluding the general public from the discussion. Ms. Trotter said that it is quite appropriate for a RAB to have a focus group to study and understand a technical issue

in more detail. After some discussion, members concluded that the RAB would like to have a focus group to study the design of the landfill cap. Ms. Williams asked that interested RAB members should notify her via e-mail with suggested dates and times for the focus group meeting.

Action Item

4. RAB members should send e-mails to Ms. Williams with suggested dates and times for the focus group meeting. Ms. Williams will in turn gather the suggestions and work with Mr. Tyahla to set a date and time.

IV. REMEDIAL PROJECT MANAGERS (RPM) UPDATE

Navy Update

Mr. Tyahla reviewed the RPM monthly update (Attachment D), which covers events from July 12, 2004, to August 9, 2004. Mr. Tyahla highlighted the last bullet on the first page, which notes that the Navy and U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) met on July 21, 2004, to discuss EPA's comments on the amendment to the draft site management plan (SMP). Limited Navy funding may delay schedules in the draft final SMP Amendment, and EPA has expressed concerns about the requests for extensions based on budget limitations. The Navy is revising the draft SMP Amendment, though funding is still expected to be an issue. Mr. Tyahla noted that the draft final SMP Amendment is due on August 13, 2004, and will be mailed to members of the RAB.

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Update

Phillip Ramsey (EPA) reported that EPA reviewed the draft amendment to the SMP and provided comments to the Navy. EPA is concerned with some of the proposed delays on projects that the Navy has suggested in the draft SMP Amendment, especially since some of the delays are 12 months or longer. Mr. Ramsey also said that the Navy has changed its remediation strategy for some sites and that the changes need to be reflected in the SMP. For example, Mr. Ramsey noted that the SMP lists that a feasibility study will be conducted for the Taylor Bridge Site (Site 30), but the Navy and agencies have agreed to a different strategy that is less costly. This change will affect the SMP.

Mr. Ramsey said that EPA had made progress on the following documents during the past month:

- The draft final remedial investigation (RI) for Solid Waste Management Unit (SWMU) Sites 2, 5, 7, and 18. EPA will submit its comments to the Navy soon. EPA comments on the document suggest how to improve the discussion of the plume. EPA does not plan to dispute the draft final document at this time.
- The Site 1 Landfill Cap design (review in progress).
- The groundwater sampling and analysis plan (SAP) for Site 1 (review in progress).
- The SAP for Tidal Area Sites 2, 9, and 11 (review in progress).
- The SAP for Site 13 (review in progress).
- The Litigation Area Long-term Monitoring Plan (review in progress).

In July 2004, Mr. Ramsey reported that EPA also reviewed two findings of suitability to lease (FOSL) documents for portions of the Inland Area at NWS SBD Concord. Mr. Ramsey said that EPA agrees that the Navy has provided all of the appropriate documentation for the FOSL; however, EPA does not believe the areas should be leased as is. As a point of clarification, Mr. Ramsey noted that no abatement is required for the Navy to lease property; instead, the Navy simply must disclose site conditions to potential lessees.

Mr. Glaser asked whether the completion date was accurate for field work as presented on Table 2 of the draft SAP for Tidal Area Sites 2, 9, and 11. Mr. Tyahla clarified that the schedules for field work and future reporting are included in the draft SMP Amendment, which is currently being revised, so the date is not yet final. Schedules presented in the forthcoming draft final SMP Amendment will be the most current Navy planned dates over dates reported in SAPs.

Department of Toxic Substance Control (DTSC) Update

Jim Pinasco (DTSC) reported that DTSC attended the August RPM meeting and a July 27, 2004, conference call to review progress on the draft SMP Amendment revisions, submitted comments on the two draft FOSL documents, and submitted a signature package for the Site 1 record of decision (ROD) to the Navy. The Site 1 ROD has now been signed by the Navy, EPA, and DTSC!

San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board (SFBRWQCB) Update

Laurent Meillier (SFBRWQCB) reviewed the July 2004 activities.

- July 22, 2004: Mr. Meillier participated in a teleconference call with EPA to discuss the FOSLs for portions of the Inland Area and the SMP.
- August 6, 2004: Mr. Meillier attended the monthly RPM meeting. SFBRWQCB communicated the following items to the Navy during the meeting:
 - SFBRWQCB is concerned that the broken slough gate in the Tidal Area has not yet been replaced, and urges the Navy to promptly repair the gate to prevent mobilization of contaminants.
 - The SFBRWQCB cannot sign the Site 17 ROD until impacts of total petroleum hydrocarbon to soils and waters have been delineated and remediated.
 - SFBRWQCB recommends sampling groundwater at Site 29.
 - SFBRWQCB expressed concern about the possible delay in remedial work at Sites 2, 9, 11, 22, and SWMU Sites 2, 5, 7, and 18 because of lack of funding.

SFBRWQCB reviewed submitted comments on the following documents:

- Inland Area FOSLs
- Response to comments on the draft supplemental feasibility study for the Litigation Area
- Addendum to the draft monitoring plan for the Litigation Area

On August 9, 2004, Mr. Meillier observed removal of an underground storage tank at Building IA-19; no impacts to soil were observed during removal of the tank.

V. TIDAL AREA SITES 2, 9, 11 DRAFT DATA GAP SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS PLAN

Ray Bienert, Ph.D. (TtEMI) gave a presentation on the draft data gap sampling and analysis plan (SAP) for Tidal Area Sites 2, 9, and 11 (Attachment E). Before the presentation, he noted that the document is a draft and that the regulatory agencies have not yet commented on it.

Mr. Skaredoff asked about the source of mercury at Site 11. Mr. Ramsey responded that the source is unknown. Mr. Skaredoff also asked whether the chemical residues related to wood treatment and incineration at Site 11 were a risk to human health. Joanna Canepa (TtEMI) explained that the analytical results from all previous samples collected at the site are discussed in the RI report, which was last distributed in August 2003; a human health risk assessment conducted for the site concluded that soils at Site 11 were not appropriate for residential use, but were appropriate for industrial use.

Mr. Menesini asked whether tissue samples were evaluated during investigations at Site 9. Ms. Canepa said that tissue samples were collected from fish and amphipods. Low levels of pesticides were found in fish and invertebrate tissues. Mr. Menesini asked why no clams were collected. Ms. Canepa responded that, although clams can be found in Otter Sluice and have been collected there, no clams were available for collection at Site 9.

A community member asked about the definition of a “data gap.” Dr. Bienert explained that a data gap means that site-specific knowledge about a certain topic is lacking, and that data can be collected to complete the investigation.

Mr. Menesini asked for clarification on step-out sampling. Dr. Bienert explained that step-out sampling starts with one data point; specific distances are measured in several directions from that point, and additional samples are collected in defined intervals. The samples collected at these defined intervals are called step-out samples because they “step out” from one original data point. The purpose of step-out sampling is to define an area where soil or sediment may be contaminated. Ms. Canepa said that the step-out samples proposed at Site 9 are 10 feet from the original data point.

Ms. Trotter asked whether the Navy had analyzed samples for perchlorates at Site 9. Mr. Ramsey responded that there was no reason to analyze samples for perchlorates at Site 9, as the presence of perchlorates in groundwater is inconsistent with the site history.

Mr. Menesini asked about the original use of Otter Sluice. Ms. Canepa said that Otter Sluice is a man-made channel that was designed to drain the surrounding wetlands so that they were suitable for structures and a road.

David Griffith (City of Concord) noted that he was very concerned about the broken tide gate in the Tidal Area. He said that it is unacceptable for the Navy to allow the possibility for mobilization of contaminants, especially when the gate should be repaired quickly, easily, and relatively inexpensively. Mr. Tyahla said that he takes responsibility for the delay, and is in the process of getting a design scope complete so the repair work can be awarded relatively soon, with fiscal year 2004 funds.

VI. NEXT MEETING AND ACTION ITEMS

The next RAB meeting will occur from 6:30 to 8:30 p.m. on September 13, 2004. The location is to be

identified as mentioned above in “**I. September 2004 RAB Agenda Approval.**” An announcement of the final location will be distributed to the RAB in advance of the next meeting.

The following action items and agreements were generated during the RAB meeting on August 9, 2004:

#	Action Item	Target Date for Completion	Completion Date (or Status)
1	The Navy will notify the RAB about final venue for the September 13, 2004, RAB meeting.	9/1/04	
2	The Navy will distribute the final RAB meeting minutes for the meeting held July 12, 2004.	8/23/04	
3	The Navy will distribute CDs that contain photographs from the June 26, 2004, RAB tour.	8/13/04	8/11/04
4	RAB members should send an e-mail to Ms. Williams with suggested times for the focus group meeting on the landfill cap.	8/11/04	

ATTACHMENT A

ATTENDEES AND AFFILIATIONS

RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD MEETING

NAVAL WEAPONS STATION SEAL BEACH DETACHMENT CONCORD, CALIFORNIA

AUGUST 9, 2004

(One Page)

ATTENDEES AND AFFILIATIONS
RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD MEETING
NAVAL WEAPONS STATION SEAL BEACH DETACHMENT CONCORD, CALIFORNIA

AUGUST 9, 2004

<u>Name</u>	<u>Affiliation</u>	<u>Telephone</u>
Ray Bienert, PhD	TtEMI	(415) 222-8296
Beth Byrne	Concord Resident	(925) 686-4815
Harry Byrne	Concord Resident	(925) 686-4815
Joanna Canepa	TtEMI	(415) 222-8362
Dave Custodio	Bay Point Resident	(925) 458-3464
Tommie Jean Damrel	TtEMI	(415) 222-8232
Gregory Glaser*	Concord Resident	(925) 363-5570
Frank Gray	CA Department of Fish and Game	(916) 327-9961
David Griffith*	City of Concord	(925) 671-3427
Ed McGee*	Martinez Resident	(925) 372-7043
Laurent Meillier	SFBRWQCB	(510) 622-2440
Mario Menesini*	Walnut Creek Resident	(925) 935-1168
Julie Nelson	Community Member	(925) 252-1982
Ray O'Brien*	Bay Point Resident	(415) 385-9220
Jim Pinasco	DTSC	(916) 255-3719
Phillip Ramsey	EPA	(415) 972-3006
Igor Skaredoff*	Martinez Resident	(925) 229-1371
Jim Toland	Director - California Resource Center District	(925) 689-6085
Michelle Trotter	DTSC	(916) 255-6441
Steve Tyahla	U.S. Navy, EFA West	(650) 746-7451
Mary Lou Williams*	RAB Community Co-chair	(925) 685-1415

Notes:

EFA West	Naval Facilities Engineering Command, Engineering Field Activity West
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
RAB	Restoration Advisory Board
SFBRWQCB	San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board
TtEMI	Tetra Tech EM Inc.
*	RAB Member

ATTACHMENT B

AGENDA

**RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD MEETING
NAVAL WEAPONS STATION SEAL BEACH DETACHMENT CONCORD, CALIFORNIA**

AUGUST 9, 2004

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AGENDA

NAVAL WEAPONS STATION SEAL BEACH DETACHMENT CONCORD RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD MEETING

Monday, August 9, 2004

6:30 p.m. – 8:30 p.m.

Willow Pass Community Center
2748 E. Olivera Rd.
Concord, CA 94519

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- | | |
|-------------|--|
| 6:30 – 6:40 | Call to Order <ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Welcome➤ Introductions➤ Public Comments➤ September Agenda Approval Lead: Community Co-chair |
| 6:40 – 6:50 | Approval of July 12, 2004 Meeting Minutes
Review Unresolved Business
Lead: Navy Co-chair |
| 6:50 - 7:30 | Committee Reports/Announcements <ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ RAB Report➤ Remedial Project Managers' Update (Navy/EPA/DTSC/RWQCB) |
| 7:30 – 7:40 | Break |
| 7:40 – 8:30 | Tidal Area Sites 2, 9, 11 Sampling and Analysis Plan for Data Gaps |
| 8:30 | Adjourn |

ATTACHMENT C

**HANDOUT FROM THE JULY 2004 RAB TRAINING WORKSHOP
“RAB IN A NUTSHELL POSTINGS”
RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD MEETING
NAVAL WEAPONS STATION SEAL BEACH DETACHMENT CONCORD, CALIFORNIA**

AUGUST 9, 2004

(12 Pages)

**2004 Navy and Marine Corps Restoration Advisory Board
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RAB IN A NUTSHELL POSTINGS – 23 JULY 2004

The following table transcribes the “RAB in a Nutshell” cards distributed during registration:

Your greatest success	Your greatest challenge	A question or idea you have
Project almost finished	Getting people to meetings	Where does the money come from?
Cleaning our landfill, which the Navy and community used. It was a battle for our RAB and municipal government to have the Navy finance the cleanup.	To have the Navy completely clean up the Naval Arctic Research Lab, so that the transfer can take place. The transfer is between our Native Corporation and the navy.	Thank you, Navy!
Removal process of the abandoned DEWLINE sites have started.	To have all the sites removed and cleaned (including toxic chemicals in the soils).	My question: Are toxic chemicals removed, and how can I be sure the chemicals are removed?
PCB Ground well study.	Volume of data and years of project work completed prior to the start of the RAB	---
Transferring 16,000 acres and de-listing the 16,000 acres from the NPL.	Keeping community members interested until we are finished.	How do we adjourn the RAB?
Getting the Navy to listen.	Convincing the DON that our community was part of the America they were supposed to represent (they do now).	Hurry up every chance you get.
Restoring our landfill through capping.	Finding sources of PCB's in marine environments, and cleaning them up.	Use and support local scientific capacity for testing, clean-up and monitoring.
We recently got a section of land turned over to McGregor, which will be used for fire and police training center working with McLennen Community College.	To get old-timers to understand why the areas must get cleaned up and used for only certain things.	I would love to know where participants are from (NOTE: See last section of conference binder for attendee list).
Encapsulation and removal of up to ten feet deep of hazardous material from the New Gosport Naval Housing area. Bringing in new fill and plants to covert the area into a public park	Going around attorneys on both sides and having a dialogue with a civilian neighbor resulting in a joint cleanup with costs shared and an environmentally safe area created.	---
Having the Navy and community communicate and work together as a team on the common goal of environmental cleanup. Also, coordinating a community tour of the base.	As land transfers, set clear coordination with all parties: city, developers, community, regulators, and the Navy.	RAB/Community tours are great!
Getting local government and Navy to talk to each other.	Same as to left.	How are we doing?
Fuel spill management	Convincing the public that we are serious about cleaning things up.	How do we improve public image?
Get Navy to stop bombing (Vieques); get on NPL candidate list. Get 4,000 acres returned to municipality.	Get a real cleanup and be able to use the land.	Have contractors and agencies watch the Vieques documentaries and history of the island before taking a position

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Your greatest success	Your greatest challenge	A question or idea you have
Maintaining an active RAB for a community forum about the environmental cleanup in a town that is not a democracy.	Dealing with accelerated document preparation and review of cleanups that are on fast tracks based on early transfer to developers – we are swamped with documents!	How other RAB's utilize TAPP grant process – what types of projects do they request funding for?
Mutual respect and cooperation between Navy, regulators, and RAB community members.	Keeping RAB members (Please join the Treasure Island RAB).	What is the current governing guidance and regulations for Navy RAB's?
Very well attended RAB meetings with a very informed community.	Keeping cleanup process on schedule.	How difficult is it to have an IR program moved from RCRA to CERCLA?
No public outcry! Navy does A-1 job of putting out the small fires.	Generating more non-crisis public awareness.	Navy sponsored along with contractor's Public Environmental Fair and Exhibition.
Great working relations with RAB community co-chairs and members that attend meetings regularly.	RAB meeting attendance.	How to attract more interest in RAB's and increase meeting attendance? Relax constraints on RAB members meeting attendance and selection of members.
Getting environmental agencies at all levels from local to National to revise policies and actions.	Only 24 hours in a day so I have to work nights.	How to best get various government agencies to work with each other effectively.
Early transfer. Thousands of gallons of petroleum have been removed.	Adequate funding for a timely cleanup.	NAS Alameda: Will the future residential; areas be really safe for families in the long run?
Cleanup estimate end date changed from 25 years of natural attenuation to less than 5 years.	Community doesn't have basements – built on slabs. The original decision to pump and treat led to concern about soil holes.	The chemical breakdown and cleanup with different solutions is more convenient and productive.
Have the testing offsite of old swamp river, a drinking water source for Weymouth that runs from the base (by EPA).	Making sure that the Air Station is used to create permanent jobs and return a clean base back to the towns involved.	How to keep a developer from turning our site into nothing more than home sites during these times.

PARKING LOT ISSUES FROM OPENING SESSION – 23 JULY 2004

- Navy publicity efforts are needed at closed bases to heighten local awareness of their activities and successes. The lack of a Public Affairs Officer (PAO) at these sites hurts the potential for this.
- How is income/revenue from BRAC transfers/land use sales managed? Where is it applied?
- Need more discussion about water/marine-based Ranges (underwater ordnance).
- Need more discussion on how RAB's can share information between installations (between RAB's). How could the Navy help facilitate this inter-RAB coordination and sharing?
- Need more discussion on how the Tri-Services coordinate environmental activities for co-located installations, or for sharing information between installations with similar issues. What cost savings could be possible by doing this?
- **Action Item: Distribute OSD Website address with RAB contact information:**
http://www.dtic.mil/envirodod/Stakeholder/WCommunity/SI_WCRAB_Dir.htm

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TRANSCRIBED NOTES FROM COMMUNITY OPEN FORUM – 23 JULY – 3:15-5:00 PM

The following bullets list the key messages, ideas, issues, actions, and/or recommendations that the Community representatives wish to communicate to the Navy:

- **Recommendations Related to On-Line Communication**
 - Create a RAB LISTSERV mechanism, with specific issue “boards,” allowing RAB’s to share information online.
 - Distribute quarterly updates/information summaries between RAB’s through this vehicle.
 - Create RAB Navy-funded websites, with contacts, accomplishments, upcoming actions, and other information. Ensure that site is easy to access and navigate. (Sample website: www.mareisland.org.)
 - Create a site that provides an index of RAB’s by State. Show map with states, where you can click the map to see all the installations, with links directly to the RAB website. (See website: http://www.dtic.mil/envirodod/Stakeholder/WCommunity/SL_WCRAB_Dir.htm)
 - Maintain electronic library of information and publications. Get Navy to put documents on CD with an index – distribute to local libraries.
- **Recommendations Related to Community Outreach:**
 - Good outreach vehicle for RAB’s: Present at local public service clubs; have Navy PAO help with preparing presentation.
 - Navy needs to supply resources, staff, mechanisms, and funding to create public outreach newsletters from the RAB’s perspective (to supplement Navy-generated newsletters.) Recommendation from floor: Use TAPP funds.
 - It is time for Navy to revisit/enhance the CRP policies/protocols to ensure they still work. Assess whether policies and plans have been implemented and at what levels of success.
 - Navy: Generate Annual Reports that summarize successes and status over the past year – will help summarize success at a high level.
- **Recommendations Related to RAB Management:**
 - Structure and manage agendas and meetings in a way that controls political agendas.
 - Create a RAB Steering Committee made up of key Navy, Community and Regulatory representatives to develop meeting agendas and plans.
 - Develop a mechanism by which RAB’s self-determine how often they meet, and establish means by which they can convene more frequent meetings as needed.
 - Establish subcommittees to discuss specific issues, and keep following-up until it’s done.
 - Conduct regular meetings between RAB’s and regulatory groups; bring technical review committees (BTC’s) in for minuted meetings.
 - Need advice on how to recruit for RAB’s – sharing of best practices. (Comment from floor: Best way to ensure RAB participation is to have a controversial issue.)
 - Navy: Ensure that presenters confirm RAB’s understanding of technical content DURING presentations, so the community doesn’t get lost in the middle of the discussion.
 - Navy: Assess RAB strengths when convened, and provide RAB’s with training in the areas where expertise is lacking.
 - Navy: Assign military (uniformed) representative as RAB Co-chair or member.

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- **Comments Regarding Funding and Resource Needs:**
 - Navy: Provide ongoing funding for technical assistance/resources staff for RAB's (for meeting attendance with regulators, and subsequent report-back with recommendations to the RAB).
 - Teach RAB's how to effectively access TAPP funds.
 - Need better mechanisms for getting dollars from the private pollution generators.
- **Comments Concerning Sharing Between RAB's**
 - Navy: Determine how Tri-Services coordinate environmental activities for co-located installations, or for sharing information between installations with similar issues.
 - Select "model" Navy Installations to serve as "best practice" models for other installations.
 - Create a National RAB Board to interact with Navy on a regular basis (ala the DERTF concept).
- **Comments Concerning Navy-Base-Community Interaction:**
 - Problem: There is no effective interface mechanism between the RAB and Base leadership. (Recommendation from floor: Talk with Navy Commander.)
 - Question: How do we best approach/manage public oversight of private developers, once the site has been transferred to private interests or conservation organizations? What are the roles of RAB and EPA at that point in the process?
 - Need to have regulators actively involved in environmental aspects of base transfers.
- **Other Topics:**
 - Ensure that there is independent validation/verification of Navy environmental data.
 - Navy: Use reuse as the key driver. Find ways to relate reuse to environmental activities at the installation.
 - Consider RAB differences between IRP and BRAC sites.
- The group noted that there is a lot of variability between RAB's and installations some installations are excellent; others are very poor (examples of poor include: no training, insufficient funding and communication, lack of interest by Navy in sustaining local culture). Examples of "Good Job" Navy Installations:
 - NAV/STA, Newport, RI
 - NAV/STA Treasure island
 - Brunswick NAS
 - Adak, Alaska
 - Kingsbay Sub Base
 - Central Oahu and Pearl Harbor, HI
 - NIROP Facility, MN
 - Former Nari Arctic Research Lab (Barrow, Alaska)
 - Cecil Field Naval Air Station
 - Orlando, FL (was naval Training)
 - Bangor Sub-Base, Washington State
 - Lualualei RAB, O'Ahu, Hawaii
 - Camp Lejuene, NC
 - Cheery Point, NC
 - Washington Navy Yard
 - Charleston SC Naval Base
- Navy: Please listen to us!

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Break-Out Session: Input from Community

Much of the Community session was spent completing a round-robin brainstorming session, designed to gather ideas from RAB Community Co-Chairs on a variety of topics. The following sections provide the questions and output from this brainstorming effort. Each section opens with the question asked; the answers provided by the group are captured in the subsequent bullets – items listed more than once on the board are followed by a *.

Describe your RAB's interaction with the Navy....Methods? Effectiveness?

- We work with the State (Elected) Departments like Department of Environmental Management. They have more control over sign-offs.
- Better whenever the dialogue engages State and EPA regulators/representatives. *
- We require regulators to comment on clean-up progress at each meeting.
- CRP-type products are helpful (e.g., newsletters).
- Navy interaction has been great, and we are seeing resolution of issues. Some members have been involved for 10 years. *
- Good interaction – Receptive military co-chairs. Presence of a military-actual Navy officer co-chair or attending member is very useful. Even though they change every few years, they mostly are there and do respond. *
- Navy and Air Force reps are well-prepared, interested, and in attendance at meetings – works well. *
- Member access to all documents – we receive a copy of all documents that are available.
- Communication from Navy is on a need-to-know basis – site is under remediation, is a non-issue in the community.
- Refreshments used to be served at meetings – that was helpful (not done any more).
- Established a Steering Committee to set agendas and direction, made up of community members and regulators. *
- Navy co-chair announcements are detailed at the meetings – sudden questions are handled by e-mail and telephone. Current BRAC clean-up team activities are updated at all RAB meetings – All Good!
- Meetings are very informative. Questions, even beyond the purview of the RAB's, are answered before or during the meeting. Installation co-chairs are very sensitive to our concerns.
- Small focus group meetings.
- Co-chairs communicate regularly, even with periodic changes – seems to succeed.
- We have critiques after every meeting.
- Navy is content to remove only 3 feet of soil in residential areas, and then say to just not “dig.” **
- Navy continues to deny the real impacts of types of practices done (e.g., depleted uranium, radiological practices, and damage done to health).
- RAB meetings have been mainly agency reps and Navy Co-Chair and me. We mainly had community involvement when we were dealing with BRAC.
- Navy attitude on cleaning great, but when cleaning stops....(no funds for complete clean-up).
- Not always effective communication between Navy and Community; sometimes fractious interaction. PAO hates the public; more communication between Navy and Community would benefit both; websites would benefit; Navy should provide more contact points throughout the Chain of Command. Establish a more congenial, welcoming attitude at the beginning of RAB functions, especially for the general public.
- Our RAB needs to have credibility. One method may be to actually vote on controversial issues as it pertains to restoration and remediation.
- Meetings sometimes drift off topic. Sometimes Navy is reacting to issues, but not leading.

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- Fairly good relationship is paramount to being effective in any way. Navy is sometimes slow to respond to questions of how to clean something up).

What are the most critical factors driving RAB dynamics?

- Common goals; community cohesiveness; civility and respect. Patience!
- Money; concerned citizens for their environment; cooperative government with honest intentions for clean-up.
- We want to make sure that they clean up what they left.
- Lack of money to fund the RAB.
- Communication (talk to each other, Navy and Community); communication with C.O., and how they present the program.
- Personal respect and trust (no necessarily agreement).
- Trust, honesty, respect. *
- Safety.
- Current and future health and safety of people and environment (water, land and air). *
- Perceived risk to the community.
- Telling the public what is happening; lack of public outreach; how can RAB members help save money and avoid spending more than is needed.
- Future site ownership/uses – redevelopment – land use planning.
- TAP Advisor – money? Helps in having a common understanding of the technical issues and goals.
- The need for openness in the process.
- Public will respect the environmental clean-up.
- Environmental impact to Community and the habitats of the area. How polluted the sites are, and do they affect the drinking water.
- Location of site and visibility of community. The rest should follow.
- Bring food to RAB meetings – helps dynamics.
- Relationship between public and private (Navy/RAB), distinctions between the two does not need to be so “defined.”
- Money/long-term funding and public approval.
- We needed money and opportunity to train RAB members 10 years ago – there was a lack of trust and understanding of the process.
- Navy facilities need to be places on the Endangered Species List!
- Navy clean-up/funding priorities, rather than community priorities.
- Public engagement by the military to the public (e.g., notices and ads in paper need to include important info and not be buried).
- Directions of installations co-chair; presentations by Navy consultants and contractors.
- IR impact off-base.
- Our ability to be proactive; to be watchdogs, rather than lapdogs. To thoroughly review IRP's and EECA's (Engineering Evaluations and Cost Analysis) and present a cogent synopsis of our Point of Views.

How can RAB's better communicate shared issues between RAB's?

- Restore National/Regional RAB Caucus (Talk to each other), and ensure there are funds for this. *
- Quarterly or semi-annual meetings (Regional) of Community Co-Chairs. *
- Have workshops like this on a smaller scale – example: with a state if there are two RAB's, even for a day. *

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- Through interactive dialogue with State and federal regulators who are RAB members and more aware of other BRAC/IRP work.
- Combine Navy, Army, Air Force States of Residence as one RAB – this combines clean-up funds.
- Navy/military websites.
- LISTSERV, Bulletin Board system, Websites that post status and contacts, E-Mail, Chat Rooms. *
- Navy should issue e-mail ID's to members and establish a Users Group on-line. *
- Newsletters, publications between RAB's – comparing solutions, and announcing RAB awards based on accomplishments or performance, etc.
- We have each other's contact information in the Manual – we can send out what's needed, or the Navy could host a Site Dump.
- Provide joint TAPP training.
- Publish a problems/solution directory.
- List remedial issues at sites for better information sharing between RAB's.
- BLOGS.
- All of the above.

What are your "lessons learned?"

- The Navy works for us! We, the people, are in charge, and we will only be tread upon as long as we allow it to happen – standing together, we have strength in numbers.
- Communication is so important – listening as well as asking and talking – trust is built through understanding through listening. Include everybody, and listen to all community and RAB members.
- Communication between Navy and public and between other RAB's is vital. Train early!
- When government says "you can't," remember that you (RAB) are not regulated by the government.
- Be patient and understanding – some stakeholders don't care about what is happening until it is in their backyard.
- Have a thick skin, because some people do not care – don't hold back, keep going forward.
- Be patient with the process when clean-up solutions are changed – this is not an exact science.
- Be forward, speak out, ask – and be willing to listen! Be in a good mood, and listen/ask – do not be afraid to ask.
- Persevere – ask questions. Have small focus group meetings with stakeholders.
- Learn your science, and keep learning and asking the hard questions.
- Site tours and special programs allow members to see site work, and understand what is being done.
- Bring in ATSDR for separate evaluation.
- Avoid public meetings right before elections (political campaigns).
- BRAC Clean-up Team (BCT) has information that is not always given to the RAB.
- Keep RAB meeting sites accessible. This is required under law.
- Ask questions, questions, questions. *
- Be patient – everyone benefits when we all work toward common goals.
- Put all information out on the table – maximize public/community involvement.
- Involve local government.
- Get government agencies on the same page.
- Play fair; eat all your food, share, and say your prayers before you go to sleep.
- Need greater CRP applications to engage the general public.
- Get newspapers on your side; get them interested. Encourage publicity within the community.
- Develop a website.
- Sublimate the dog and pony shows – be actively interactive, not vicarious observers.
- Navy did not want to give technical assistance until we absolutely insisted – then they did.

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- Require Navy to personnel to speak in civilian language (explain acronyms).
- Advertise meetings with multi-media. *
- Develop trust. *
- Personal contact attracts more interest.
- Good food brings the public.
- It takes two to tango.
- Money talks.

How does the RAB communicate with other interest groups? Who are they? Key resources used?

- Newspaper publishes activities. *
- Newsletters, e-mail, media outreach and interventions.
- Public notices, announcements at other public meetings and through local government agencies. *
- Telecons, cooperative government, concerned citizens.
- Public access TV shows our RAB meetings in stakeholder towns.
- Recruit RAB members from local interest groups. *
- Maintain contact with local politicians/elected officials. *
- All public officials get letters and announcements in the newspapers.
- Need National coverage/information on RAB issues. *
- Navy needs to publish regular updates for local papers of project/site status.
- Navy includes periodic newsletter in our newspaper; minutes are taken by a private contractor and distributed to all interested parties; the web is a good source of information; and are meetings are convenient for all elected officials.
- Our RAB inter-relates via our membership in other diverse community organizations. We have not communicated as a sole entity! Perhaps this should be an option.
- Speaker for addressing groups. *
- Individual letters by US mail to people directly impacted – despite Navy objections, you can't censor private correspondence.
- Hold annual town hall meetings.
- Communicate better through programs for churches, schools, Scouts, community interest groups, university clubs, Senior Citizen's groups.
- Communicate with schools by providing educational materials for students, and possibly workshops for teachers. All people are interested in what their kids do.
- We try; other interest groups have shown no interest. If it's not bad news, they don't want to hear.
- State-wide RAB Conferences as Round Tables.
- We interact with EPA and DEM each month, and maintain contact lists by Internet.
- Letters to Civic Leagues.
- Tours of completed projects are open to the public.
- Invite other interest groups to speak at RAB meetings.
- We have minimal contact with other groups. *
- **Who:** League of Women Voters; Local environmental groups (e.g., Sierra Club, Heal the Bay, Watershed groups); TAG recipient groups; City Councils/staff; Congressmen and Senators as needed; State legislators as needed; personal contacts,* newspaper contacts, labor unions, religious contacts,

What does RAB success "look like?" What are some "best practices" for RAB success (tools, processes, approaches)?

- Successful property transfer of a clean base = success. *

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- Site closed and issues resolved.
- Early transfer (FOST).
- Successful resolution of novel or unexpected problems – timely and within budget – with recognized public approval.
- A clean site for future generations, producing clean water and air. Clean air, clean water, clean land to leave as our legacy. *
- Working together as a whole.
- BMP – Soil heat treatment to remove PBC's.
- Money for landfill clean-up and closure
- Land return and use – community treatment for the detoxification of heavy metals.
- Navy clean-up beyond that which is “required.”
- Both sides need to walk away feeling that they have won.
- Communication, communication, communication. *
- Breadth and depth of public engagement; progressive meetings/agendas, focus on milestone attainment.
- Informed community – projects turned over for public use.
- Use of PERT or progress charts; good refreshments and handouts, overall well planned facilitations.
- Interaction on what is needed to finish each project.
- Identification and removal of all pesticides.
- Both sides need to maintain a mutual respect for each other.
- Before and after environmental test results on clean-up sites.
- Clean-up of non-water and soil issues.
- Fully and accurately identify problems and select proper solutions the first time.
- Success is “Nothing” – after clean-up, the land is totally restored – “status quo.”
- Unconstrained public participation.
- Presence of a technical advisor (TAPP).
- Website that has contact information for the installation, community leads and regulators, and repository of RAB meeting handouts.
- Serves as “model” for what can be achieved on a “larger” scale.
- Community outreach – an informed community about clean-up progress.
- Participation in the decision-making process – before decisions are made.
- It's incumbent on a RAB to show its teeth on occasion. Failure to act when we have determined an anomaly is effectively dropping the ball for our community, and one could iterate, our nation. Success is based upon a significant level of understanding – without this, we are doomed to failure if we cannot communicate our concerns adequately.
- RAB sponsored some very specific training on toxicology – helped get community members on a common level of understanding that could be applied to other areas.
- No RAB.

What's not working well for you now? What do you need help with?

- Keeping RAB members active and interested and RAB positions filled. *
- Recruiting community members. *
- Members are losing interest. *
- The prime driver for environmental restoration is reuse. These issues must be addressed quickly. One cannot present a master plan without factoring this into the equation.
- What happens to the RAB when Navy feels the work is completed?
- Little communication and media participation. *

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- Early transfer is not working for the towns involved.
- Getting the “general” public to meeting. *
- Cleanup is not complete (e.g., buildings are gone), but the chemicals have not been removed when entered into environment (e.g., PCP in salmon stock).
- Too much money is spent on huge bureaucracy – need to have more efficient clean-ups.
- Some contaminants (e.g., dioxins) not being addressed, due to lack of risk assessment/standards – leads to inaction and the ignoring of issues.
- Difficult to maintain continuity with periodic replacement of the Base CO.
- Marine contamination associated with Navy base, but not with identified IR sites, therefore, the Navy claims no budget to sample and analyze for finding sources.
- Need better background level standards.
- Both sides need to use the calendar – we want it done now!
- Overwhelming paperwork and technical documents – early transfer has increased workload for regulators).
- Not enough public awareness of progress and current status.
- Work seems to be slowing; meetings are becoming personality contests.
- People don’t talk.
- Communication between members.
- Dwindling attendance as BRAC closure takes effect – expand CRP to include quarterly press releases and status/progress.
- Government agencies are not cooperative, and are fighting with each other.
- The Navy needs to listen to the RAB.
- City official’s lack of knowledge about cleanup.
- Relationship with Navy work pretty well, but as always, there is room for improvement.
- Institutional controls (e.g., no digging) is not acceptable, clean-up levels are not clean enough.
- My installation has not set up a website that includes a repository of information and handouts given out during the meeting. Not everyone goes to the library to use Internet.
- Too much paper! Need to identify global document management/presentation storage mechanism – go electronic
- There has been a problem with isolation and lack of training. There has been very little community involvement and little to no communication with other groups. It is vital to connect with others to really know how to be effective.
- Lack of community PR – need better PR about successes. *
- Not really cleaning for future use of the land – clean our people’ we need health to be able to work.
- No community input to the scope of work.
- Funding limitations lengthen the cleanup process.
- We need translations for non-English speaking communities.

ATTACHMENT D

**NAVY AND RWQCB REMEDIAL PROJECT MANAGER'S UPDATE
RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD MEETING
NAVAL WEAPONS STATION SEAL BEACH DETACHMENT CONCORD, CALIFORNIA**

AUGUST 9, 2004

(Four Pages)



***Navy RPM Update for 9 August 2004 meeting of
Naval Weapons Station Seal Beach, Detachment Concord
Restoration Advisory Board (RAB)***

Prepared by Steve Tyahla, Navy Lead Remedial Project Manager

- Summary of Navy Remedial Project Manager (RPM) Activities since the last RAB Meeting held on Monday, 12 July 2004.
 - **13 July-** The Navy issued a letter distributing the “*Draft Data Gap Sampling and Analysis Plan (Field Sampling Plan/Quality Assurance Project Plan) Tidal Area Sites 2, 9, and 11, Naval Weapons Station Seal Beach, Detachment Concord, Concord, California*” (dated 13 July 2004). [This draft sampling plan is the topic of tonight’s technical presentation. Comments on this draft plan are due to the Navy by 13 September 2003.]
 - **19 July-** The Navy issued a letter distributing the “*Remedial Project Managers’ Meeting Minutes, Naval Weapons Station Seal Beach, Detachment Concord, Concord, California*” for the meeting held on 16 June 2004. [This was our regularly scheduled monthly meeting.]
 - **19 July-** The Navy issued a letter distributing its “*Responses to Comments on the Draft Supplemental Feasibility Study for the Litigation Area, Naval Weapons Station Seal Beach, Detachment Concord, Concord, California*” (dated 19 July 2004). [Based on the extensive comments received on the draft feasibility study (FS), and as described in these responses, the Navy has agreed to additional field work and a treatability study in support of the FS. The schedule for this additional work has been included in the Draft Site Management Plan (SMP) that was submitted to the Agencies by the Navy on 14 June 2004.]
 - **21 July-** The Navy issued a letter distributing the Draft (75%) Remedial Design for the Site 1 Landfill Cover. [The design submission included construction specifications and contract drawings. Additionally, Tetra Tech EMI submitted a correction letter on 22 July that corrected some errors on the drawings. Comments are due to the Navy by 20 September 2004. It is currently planned that the draft remedial design will be briefed to the RAB at the September 2004 meeting.]
 - **21 July-** The Navy RPM and his supervisor met with the EPA RPM and his supervisor to discuss the EPA’s comments on the 14 June 2004 Draft SMP Amendment. [In EPA’s comment letter of 14 July, they disapproved the seven extension requests that were made by the Navy strictly due to funding limitations. Based on those discussions, it was agreed the Navy would re-evaluate the schedule and cost issues to minimize funding impacts to the extent possible when preparing the Draft Final SMP, which is due on 13 August. At this time, although alleviated, the Navy still foresees funding limitations having some impacts on the schedule and it is unclear to what extent EPA will accept such impacts.]



- **22 July-** The Navy issued a letter distributing the “*Draft Sampling and Analysis Plan (Field Sampling Plan/Quality Assurance Project Plan) Additional Groundwater Investigation at Tidal Area Landfill, Site 1, Naval Weapons Station Seal Beach, Detachment Concord, Concord, California*” (dated 22 July 2004). [This investigation is being conducted as promised in the recently signed Landfill cover Record of Decision (ROD). Comments on this draft plan are due to the Navy by 21 September 2004.]
- **22 July-** The Navy issued a letter in which it described how it intends to address comments received on the “*Draft Monitoring Plan for the Litigation Area, Naval Weapons Station Seal Beach, Detachment Concord, Concord, CA.*” of 29 April 2004.
- **6 August-** The Navy and Agencies held our regular Monthly RPM meeting. [The Agencies that participate in these regular monthly meetings are the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), California Environmental Protection Agency’s Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) and California Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB), San Francisco Bay Region.]



California Regional Water Quality Control Board San Francisco Bay Region

Internet Address: <http://www.swrcb.ca.gov>
1515 Clay Street, Suite 1400, Oakland, California 94612
Phone (510) 622-2300 • FAX (510) 622-2460



RAB MEMBERS RWQCB UPDATE

TO: CNWS RAB MEMBERS
FROM: LAURENT MEILLIER, SFBRWQCB
SUBJECT: RAB MEMBERS UPDATE
DATE: 8/9/2004

Laurent Meillier
Digitally signed by Laurent Meillier
DN: CN = Laurent Meillier, O = GWP,
OU = SFBRWQCB
Reason: I am the author of this
document
Location: GWP Division RWQCB
Oakland, CA,
Date: 2004.08.09 13:07:15 -0700

I Meetings Attended

- ↓ 7/22/04: Telephone discussion with USEPA on FOSL runway area, SMP.
- ↓ 8/6/04: CNWS plenary RPM meeting. Water Board staff communicated the following during this meeting:
 - ➔ Water Board staff is concerned that the dysfunctional slough gate in the tidal area has still not yet been repaired by DoD. Suisun Bay waters are currently flooding IR sites, potentially mobilizing sequestered contaminants, affecting beneficial uses. Water Board staff urges the Navy to promptly repair the tidal gate until it is determined that water quality impacts would not be impacted with higher tidal water levels.
 - ➔ Water Board staff urged the Navy to include a statement in the Site 1 ROD signature public announcement pertaining to our agency's concurrence on the remedy. However, the Water Board did not sign the ROD site 1 due to the Navy's failure to acknowledge the SFB Basin Plan and the required containment/ treatment of leachates within the landfill footprint in case their concentrations do not meet Federal and State water quality criteria.

- ➔ The agencies discussed the Site 17 ROD. As currently redacted Water Board staff could not be a signatory of this ROD until TPH (Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons) impacts to soils and potentially waters have been delineated and remediated.
 - ➔ Water Board staff recommended sampling groundwater at Site 29 despite the recent hydroprobe 38.5 feet bgs refusal (due to tight sands) encountered at the site.
 - ➔ Water Board staff is concerned that the Navy is looking at delaying on going remedial work at Sites 2, 9, 11, 22 and the SWMU due to DoD funding shortfall.
- ✚ 8/9/06: UST site IA-19 tank pull. Weston recently completed a successful UST pull at IA-19. Analytical results indicate no TPH impacts to soils. Water was not encountered in the excavation area.

II Documents Reviewed

- ✚ Water Board staff provided comments on the runway FOSL.
- ✚ Water Board staff reviewed RTCs (Response to Comments) on the Draft supplemental FS for the Litigation Area.
- ✚ Water Board staff provided comments on a set of UST communications.
- ✚ Water Board Staff provided comments on the Addendum to the Litigation Area Draft Monitoring Plan.

ATTACHMENT E

**OVERVIEW OF THE DRAFT DATA GAP SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS PLAN FOR
TIDAL AREA SITES 2, 9, AND 11 PRESENTATION
RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD MEETING
NAVAL WEAPONS STATION SEAL BEACH DETACHMENT CONCORD, CALIFORNIA**

AUGUST 9, 2004

(26 Pages)



**Overview of Draft Data Gap Sampling and
Analysis Plan
Tidal Area Sites 2, 9 and 11
Naval Weapons Station Seal Beach,
Detachment Concord**

8/9/04



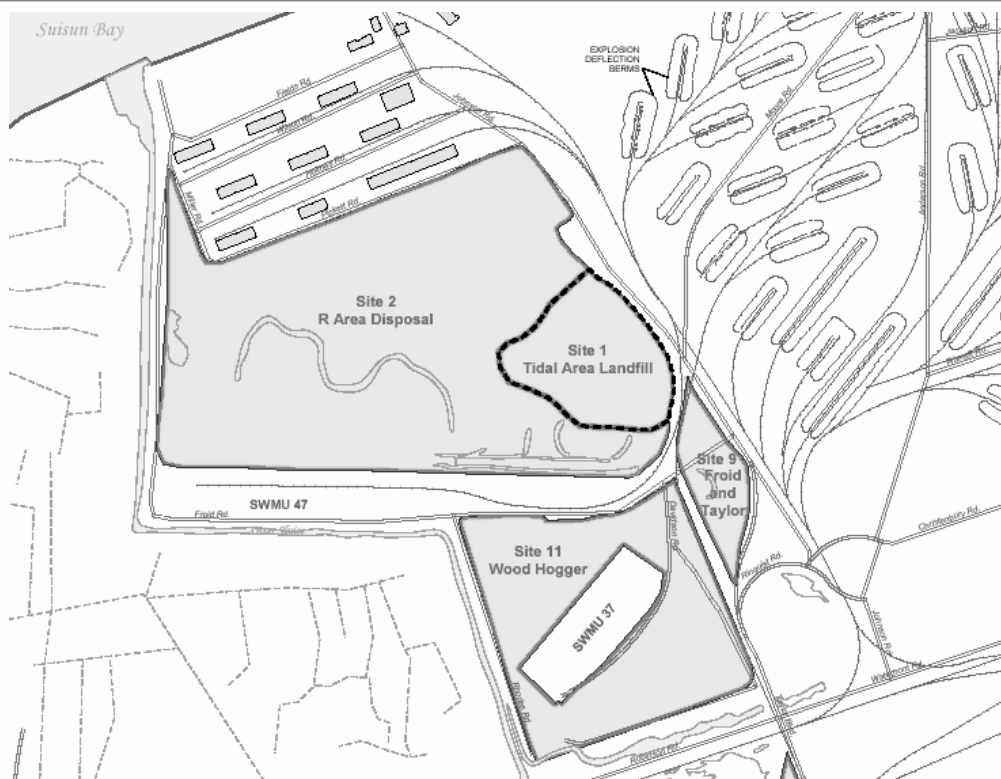
Presentation Overview



- **Orientation to Tidal Area Sites and History**
 - Site Location and History of Operations
 - Timeline of Previous Investigations
- **Overview of Draft Data Gap Sampling and Analysis Plan**
 - Remedial Investigation Objectives
 - Data Gaps
 - Pesticides at Site 9
 - Mercury at Site 11
 - Data Quality Objectives
- **Next Steps**
- **Questions and Answers**



Tidal Area Sites



- Legend:**
- IR Site 1 and Institutional Control Boundary
 - Site Boundaries
 - Buildings
 - Mosquito Ditches
 - Roads
 - Railroads



0 400 800 Feet

Tetra Tech EM Inc.

NAVAL WEAPONS STATION (NWS) REACT DETACHMENT
CONCORD, CALIFORNIA
EPA West, Day City

**FIGURE 3
TIDAL AREA
LANDFILL SITE PLAN**



Overall Summary – Draft Data Gaps Sampling and Analysis Plan



- **Developed to address site data gaps for**
 - Pesticides in sediment at Site 9
 - Mercury in sediment at Site 11 and Otter Sluice
- **Proposes collection of:**
 - 4 sediment samples at Site 9 for pesticide analysis
 - 87 sediment samples at Site 11 & Otter Sluice for mercury analysis





Sites 2, 9 and 11 History of Operations



- **Pre-1927: Pacific Coast Shipbuilding Company**
- **1927: Navy acquires property for ordnance storage and handling**
- **1942: Waterfront handling facilities begin (1944 Port Chicago explosion)**
- **1999: US Army indefinite use permit for munitions handling in Tidal Area**





Site 2: R Area



- **66 acre area bordered by Baker Rd, Pickett Rd, & Froid Rd.**
- **Segregation area formerly used to group and repackage munitions**
- **Typical wastes: wood crates, munitions containers, steel banding, paint waste, and wood debris**
- **Habitats: mosaic of brackish & salt marsh, seasonally inundated**
- **Status: RI in progress; no data gaps identified in this area**





Site 9: Froid and Taylor



- **Small 4.5 acre area, borders Taylor Blvd. and bisected by Froid Rd.**
- **Former location of a 5-inch spent white phosphorous rocket round & scrap metal debris**
- **Habitat – upland, non-native grasses and pond surrounded by small wetland (limited tidal flow)**
- **Status – Pesticide data gap identified; additional sampling proposed**





Site 11: Wood Hogger



- 30-acre area, operated mostly from 1950's to 1972, borders Otter Sluice and south of Froid Rd
- Multiple Operations
 - incinerator to burn wood chips (sold chips 1969-1972)
 - crates treated with pentachlorophenol (wood preservative) and used wood hogger to create wood chips
 - Recently used as storage area for scrap metal and wood
- Habitat
 - upland, non-native grasses
 - paved areas
 - intermittent ponds (tidal wetlands)



Status: Data gap identified in area with elevated mercury in wetland sediment; additional sampling proposed



Otter Sluice



- **10.5 acre area, borders R-Area and Wood Hogger**
- **Only significant perennial body of water in Tidal Area; channelized to drain**
- **Not a formal site, but of concern due to proximity to other sites.**
- **Habitat – tidally influenced water body, associated with Suisun Bay**
- **Status – Data gap identified: elevated mercury in sediment; additional sampling proposed**

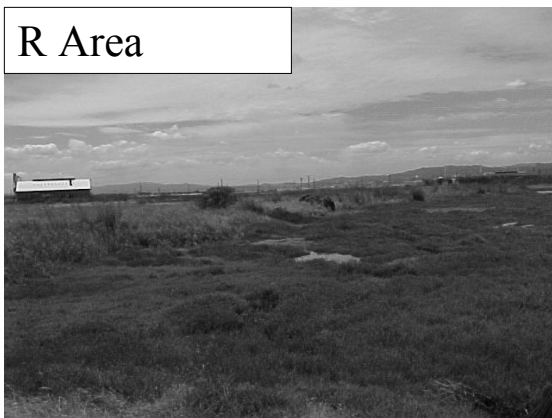




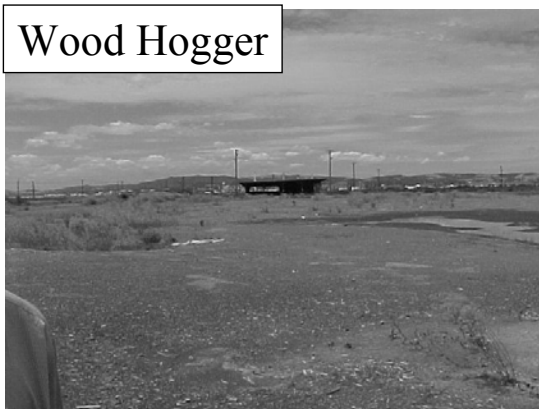
View of Tidal Area Sites



R Area



Wood Hogger



Froid & Taylor



Otter Sluice





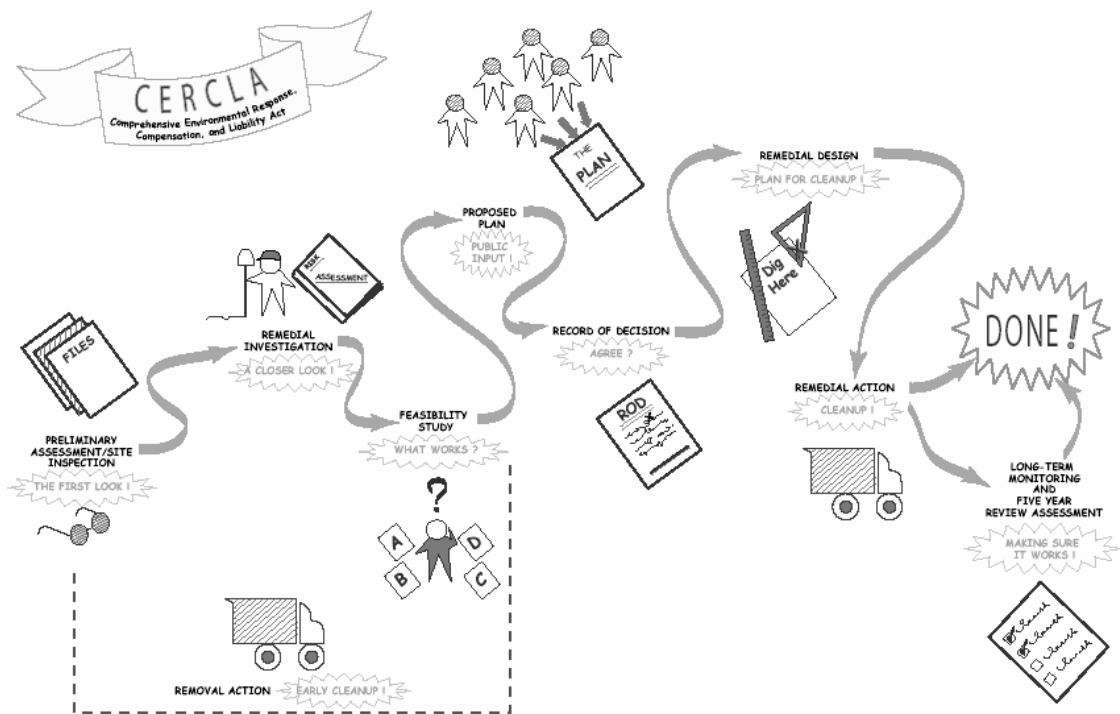
Timeline of Previous Investigations



- **1983: Sites identified by Navy Initial Assessment Study**
- **1992: Site Inspection Completed**
- **1994-1995: Work plans and sampling plans completed for RI**
- **1995: First round of RI field work conducted**
- **1997: Draft RI Report submitted**
- **1998: SAP prepared and second round of RI field work conducted**
- **1999: Draft final RI submitted (4-volume report with ecological and human health risk assessment)**
- **2002: Revised draft final Ecological Risk Assessment submitted**
- **August 2003: Revised draft final RI submitted**



CERCLA Process





Remedial Investigation Objectives



- **Characterize contamination based on known or potential sources of chemical wastes**
- **Develop conceptual model of transport and exposure pathways**
- **Assess human risk and ecological risk**
- **Determine need for feasibility study based on results of the RI**

Data gaps identified at the revised draft final RI stage warrant additional data collection at Sites 9, 11 and Otter sluice



Data Gaps Identified to Complete Remedial Investigation – Site 9



Pesticides in sediment at Site 9

- Chlordane and DDT elevated in sediment at location FTSSL102 (11 parts per billion [ppb] chlordane & 15 ppb DDT)
- Concentration at that location indicated potential risk to benthic invertebrates at the site based on comparison to ecological benchmarks
- Concentrations across the site indicate low risk to populations of benthic invertebrates
- *Additional samples are warranted at location FTSSL102 to confirm sample result and evaluate the appropriate action for the site.*



Data Gaps Identified to Complete Remedial Investigation – Site 11 and Otter Sluice



Mercury in Southwest Corner of Site 11

- Elevated mercury in sediment at location WHSSB022 (18.5 parts per million)
- Mercury concentrations in samples collected near that location are highly variable
- Mercury is known to bioaccumulate and biomagnify in the food chain
- *Additional samples are warranted in the southwest corner of Site 11 to more fully characterize the nature and extent of mercury in sediment at the site*



View of Southwest Corner of Site 11 & Otter Sluice



8/9/04

16



Seven Steps for Data Quality Objectives Per Guidance



Step 1. State the Problem

- What is the sampling trying to address?

Step 2. Identify the Decisions

- What decisions will be made with the new data?

Step 3. Identify inputs to the Decisions

- What data will be used to support the decisions?

Step 4. Define Study Boundaries

- Where is the physical extent of the study?

Step 5. Develop decision rules

- If/then hypothesis statements to guide decision making

Steps 6 and 7. Specify Tolerable limits on Decision Errors and Optimize the Sampling Design

- Use of statistical methods to support decisions



Data Quality Objectives: Steps 1-3



Step 1. State the Problem

- Address potential risk to benthic invertebrates from pesticides at location FTSSL102 at Site 9
- Address nature and extent of mercury in sediment in the southwest corner of Site 11

Step 2. Identify the Decisions

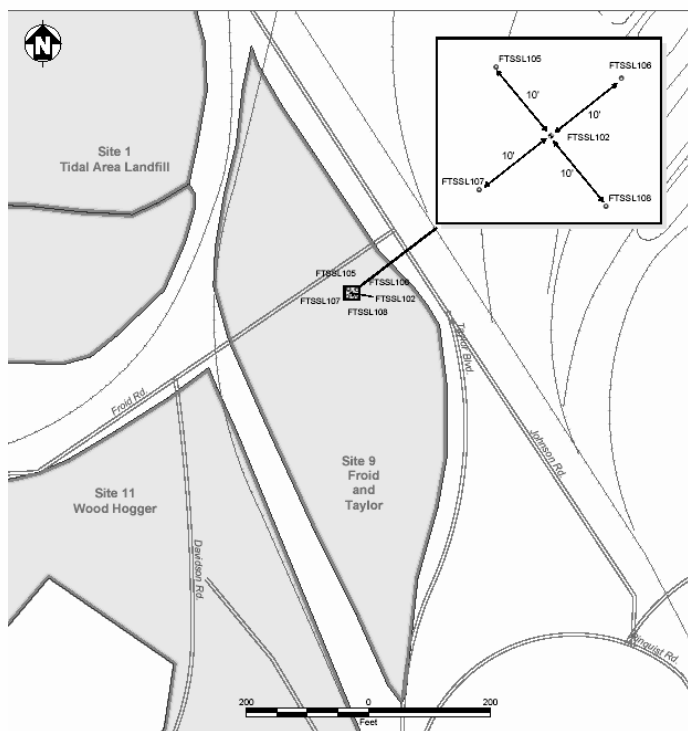
- Are pesticides present at concentrations above ecological benchmarks at Site 9 in surface sediment?
- Are mercury concentration in surface sediment at Site 11 above ecological benchmarks?

Step 3. Identify inputs to the Decisions

- Validated analytical sample results for pesticides in sediment at Site 9 and mercury in sediment at Site 11



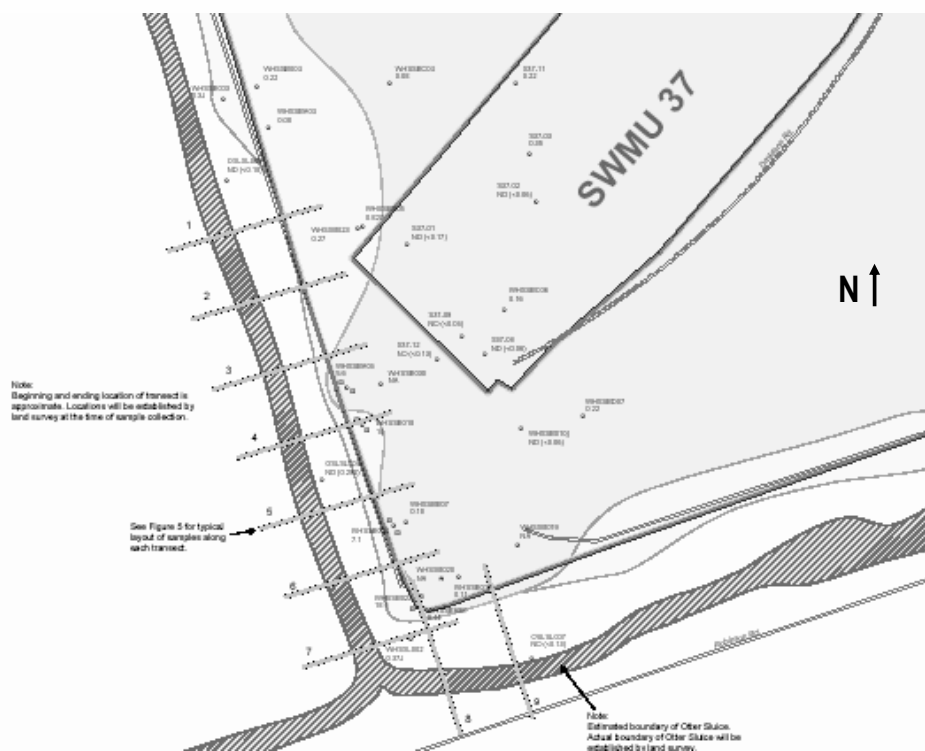
Step 4: Define Study Boundaries, Site 9



- Four step-out samples
- Analysis of pesticides
- Surface sediment



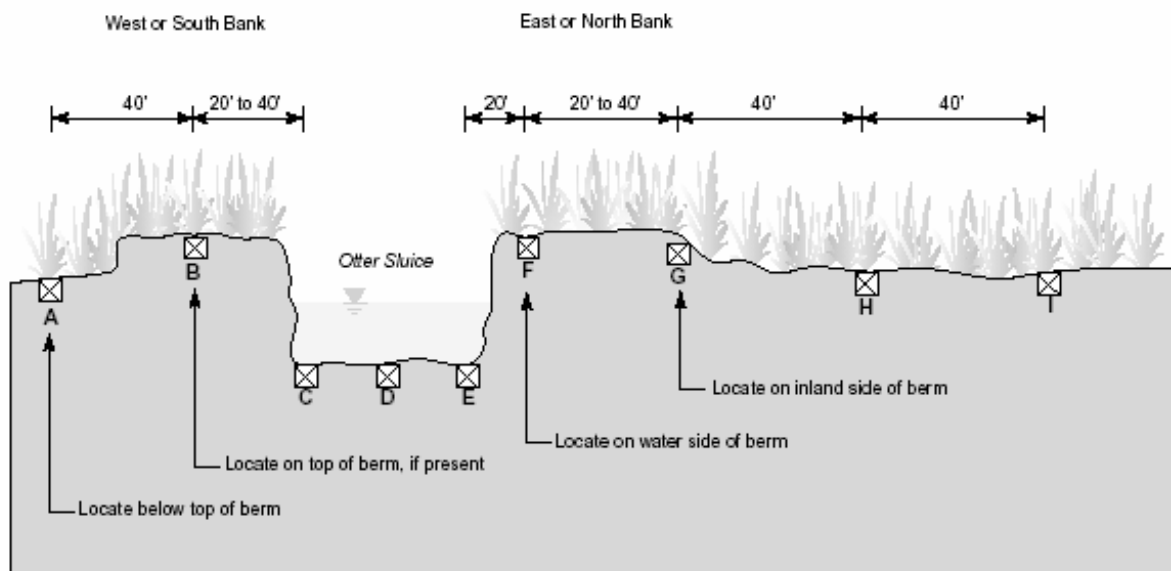
Step 4: Define Study Boundaries Site 11 & Otter Sluice



- 9 transects
- Up to 9 samples from each transect (81 samples)
- 2 step-out samples from 4 locations with highest previous mercury detections (8 samples)
- Analysis of mercury in surface sediment



Step 4: Define Study Boundaries Site 11 & Otter Sluice



- ⊗ Approximate proposed surface soil or sediment sample location for mercury analysis. Actual locations will be determined in the field based upon topography and with the goal of collecting representative samples.

Schematic only - Not to Scale
Actual configuration of Otter Sluice Channel and berms will be established by a land surveyor during the field work.



Data Quality Objectives: Steps 5-7



Step 5. Develop Decision Rules

- If pesticides or mercury are present at concentrations above ecological benchmarks (ER-Ms), results will be used to reevaluate ecological risk in the vicinity.
- If pesticide or mercury concentrations are below ecological benchmarks (ER-Ms), then no further action is required.

Steps 6 and 7. Specify Tolerable limits on Decision Errors and Optimize the Sampling Design

- The number of samples was determined based on professional judgment.



Overall Summary – Draft Data Gaps Sampling and Analysis Plan



- **Developed to address site data gaps for**
 - Pesticides in sediment at Site 9
 - Mercury in sediment at Site 11 and Otter Sluice
- **Proposes collection of:**
 - 4 sediment samples at Site 9 for pesticide analysis
 - 87 sediment samples at Site 11 & Otter Sluice for mercury analysis





Next Steps



- **September 13, 2004 : Agency and RAB comments on the Draft SAP are due (60-day review)**
- **November 8, 2004: Navy will submit responses to comments and the draft final SAP**
- **December 9, 2004: Agency and RAB comments on the draft final SAP are due (30-day review)**
- **January 2005: Navy to submit responses to comments and the final SAP (if necessary)**
- **April to June 2005: Conduct Field Work**
- **Date To Be Determined: Navy to submit revised draft final RI for Tidal Area Sties**

Questions



Photo by Marshall Iliiff

